

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.
The Union discusses the false issue which are before the country, contending that Know-Nothingism seeks, practically, to unite Church and State in this country, and to bring about the violation of the solemn covenant made by the State with the adopted citizen, when he becomes naturalized. The organ also replies to the following remark of the *Intelligencer*, made not long since, viz: "If it required all the odds and ends, in union with the Whigs, to bring about a defeat so disastrous to the Democracy, will it not require the same sort of materials to give that party a victory?" The editor's defence against the insinuation of pandering to isms, involved in the question as asked by the *Intelligencer*, is triumphant. He shows, conclusively, that where the imities vote with the Democracy, it is never under the belief that the creed of "the party" sustains their kinks.

The *Sentinel* urges the Richmond *Whig* to except from its sweeping denunciations of Northern politicians, those Democrats who have been faithful to the compromises of the Constitution, as it (the *Sentinel*) praises the Nebraska bill Whigs of Illinois, &c.

The *Intelligencer*, in reply to Democratic efforts to identify Mr. Fillmore with Abolitionism, on the ground that years ago he wrote a pretty ultra office seeking anti-slavery letter, remarks that he always had the manliness to refuse to pledge himself to any other party than the Whig party, and that when trusted by the people, he did, whilst President, what "the great body of the calm-thinking people" of the Union thought right. He was fairly "tried in times of peril to the Union, and proved himself to be an American statesman. This is a title of which any man may be proud."

The Result of the late Election in Pennsylvania.

We extract the following from the *Journal of Commerce*, which we think the true state of the case, relative to the late election in Pennsylvania:

James Pollock defeats William Bigler, present Governor and a candidate for re-election, by a majority of 36,236 votes. The official addition will not vary this one hundred votes. Judge P. was the candidate of the Whigs. Know Nothing, Temperance, Anti-Nebraska and all other sorts of isms. The vote is below 40,000, exceeding very slightly the aggregate of 1851.

Henry S. Mott was the Democratic. Know Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, and defeats his two competitors over 100,000 votes.

Jeremiah S. Black, (Democrat,) present chief justice, was a candidate for re-election to the post of Supreme Judge, and is elected by 40,000 votes over either of his competitors. Their votes combined exceed his some 20,000 votes, and his whole vote is less than that of Gov. Bigler.

The Senate official is 17 Democrats of the strictest stripe, 1 vol. Democrat, and 15 Whigs and other opposition.

The House contains 100 members, who may be thus classified: 25 Democrats, 15 Whigs, 10 Volunteer Know Nothing Democrats, 13 Know Nothing Whigs, 1 Temperance and Native, 8 pure Native, 28 Pieseritians, as our politicians describe a class of politicians who are not to be depended upon or classified.

The vote against the prohibitory liquor law is over 3,000.

THE CONTEST IN THE CRIMEA.

The following is an extract from the letter of a distinguished American abroad, upon the prospect of the allies in the Crimea. It embraces the observation of a man capable of judging in such cases:

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1854.

The eagerness with which John Bull was taking Sevastopol, by apocryphal telegraphs, amused me on arriving at Liverpool. You will remember the official telegraph of the battle of the Alma, by the Baltic, showed only two Russian guns taken. This fact of two guns, implying as it did a steady retreat, convinced me that Sevastopol had not yet fallen.

You will see that the basis of operations is Balaklava. This old Genoese colony, with its beautiful harbor, is about twelve miles over a good road, to the south of Sevastopol. What a triumph is shown in all this for land fortifications! To take the small and almost unfortified Balaklava, so as to use its harbor for landing *en masse* batteries, the allies are obliged to march an army overland from Eupatoria, fighting two battles by the way!

The great question now, is the whereabouts of Menchikoff. If in Sevastopol, his fate is sealed; but if, as seems probable, he is at Simferopol, (or perhaps as near as Bakhserai,) with 20,000 cavalry, which he ought to have from the Ukraine, the Anglo-French army may yet meet a disaster.

The old observations here are quaking with the difficulties of Russia. Without the French, matters would not have been driven up as they have—the French Government, in a report from its general commanding in the East, was warned against bringing the army back without an achievement. Hence the order for attack.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

ARREST OF A SOUTHERN EDITOR IN NEW YORK FOR LIBEL.—Mr. Wellington, proprietor of the Charleston (South Carolina) *Courier*, being on a visit to New York, was, on Saturday last, arrested at the instance of Rufus W. Griswold, on the charge of libel. The alleged libel was contained in a letter written from New York touching Mr. G.'s domestic affairs. Such conduct on the part of the people of the North is contemptible and cowardly, and calculated to produce a feeling at the South that will do more toward dissolving the union of States than anything else. Tarring and feathering Yankee abolition schoolmasters is nothing to be compared to it. Hereafter, no Southern editor, or public speaker, who has said or written anything against the disunionists of the North, will dare to visit New York without having a libel suit on his back, at the instance of Fred. Douglas, Horace Greeley, or Spooner, or Griswold. Southern merchants, and those in this region of the country who pander to the feelings of the North and aid in the dissemination of Northern isms, should bear these things in mind.

The Chivalry of the Age.

There is not in the history of the human race such another instance of mean cowardice, as that exemplified in the disaster of the Arctic, wherein not a single woman was saved, though 100 men were—men who walked over the helpless creatures, treading them into watery graves to save themselves. This affair is a blot upon the history of man, which will stand out for ages to give the lie to the sex's professions of honor gallantry and true courage.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Sevastopol Boorback.—The Sevastopol first news shows how the American public are allowing themselves to be humbugged by English newspapers, in the course of the ferocious war of prejudice and self interest on the part of England against Russia. These English accounts bring to mind their former misrepresentation of every thing in their last war with us. For three days all England was in an ecstasy of delight over the assumption that the allied armies had, in a war of wanton invasion of Russia, slaughtered some twenty or thirty thousand of its innocent inhabitants. Such is the boasted philanthropy of the English! After these three days of drunken exaltation over the death and misery which they falsely supposed they had inflicted on the garrison and inhabitants of Sevastopol, they awake from their orgies of self-deception to find that Sevastopol is yet to be taken, and that, so far as yet appears, a larger number of English and French have died in the Crimea than Russians; and that they have actually been impudently rejoicing over the slaughter of their own countrymen! And now, when it is positively known that Sevastopol is yet to be taken, the London *Times* and *News* are giving us whole columns of stupid falsification of what, upon the last advices, was unquestionably shown to be the relative position of the allies and the Russians. It appears that on the 30th of September there was an allied force, of what amount is not distinctly stated, at Balak Elava. This is a port at the southern extremity of the Crimea, some fourteen miles to the southeast of Sevastopol.

Now, it is to be remembered, that the debarkation of the allies was at Old Foss, thirty miles to the northwest of Sevastopol, and the last authentic intelligence we have of the movement of the force there landed, was of a battle fought by them on the banks of the river Alma, which traverses the Crimea from east to west, flowing into the Black sea at a point on the western coast of the Crimea intermediate between Old Fort and Sevastopol. There is a report also, of another engagement having been fought after that of the Alma; but of this there is no authentic intelligence. Now, it may be that the allies, after crossing the Alma, advanced into the midland of the Peninsula, so as to strike the highway which runs from Perikop on the isthmus of the entrance of the Crimea, due south through the middle of the Peninsula, to Sevastopol, and with a fork to Balak Elava. If this be so, the allies have departed from their original plan, which was to follow the western coast of the Crimea, marching along the sea shore, from Old Fort to Sevastopol, so as to attack the latter, in the first instance, on its northwestern side, under immediate cover of the ships of war. It is quite possible that the allies may have been compelled to relinquish this original purpose, by finding that the obstacles to their advance on that side are too serious to be safely encountered; and that therefore, they have made a large detour, first to the east and then to the south, so as to commence their main approaches from the direction of Balak Elava. That is, from the extreme southeast, directly contrary to the original intention. Or, on the other hand, it may be that the main body of the allies is still held in check on the northwestern side of Sevastopol, and that the forces reported at Balak Elava consists of the reinforcements expected from Varna, and which many have made a separate landing at Balak Elava.

These are mere suppositions, however, to account for insulated facts which we know nothing of. Upon these insulated facts, the *Times* and *News* are setting up a huge cry of self gratulation over the assumed fact of the investment of Sevastopol. We are surprised at their uttering any such follies themselves, and still more surprised that the voracious gullibility of John Bull is wide-mouthed enough to swallow such stupid nonsense as the suggestion that a citadel is completely invested by troops, four or five miles off, at a detached point, and when according to the dispatches themselves, their siege artillery has not yet been landed! But the infinite humbuggery of all these newspaper accounts in England, is still more strikingly illustrated by the fact that they tell us the Menchikoff, having been driven off, could not receive reinforcements himself, "because," (continues these wiseacres) "it is from the south side of the Crimea only that he could receive them, and the allies have possession in that direction, since they are posted at Balak Elava!" It is not possible to conceive of any ignorance more superlatively ridiculous than this inference. How are the Russians to get reinforcements from the South? The *South* is the Black Sea. We haven't heard of any Russian *corps d'armee* marching about hither and thither, on the surface of the Black Sea, although the English newspapers contain a quantity of statements quite as absurd and monstrous as that would be. It is not from the South, but from the North that Menchikoff is to get reinforcements, for the Crimea is attached to populous Southern provinces of Russia, by the isthmus of Perikop.

If the allies, instead of putting off their attack on the Crimea to the very end of the season, had commenced at an earlier period, they would have seen the propriety of beginning their operations by an attack on Perikop, or at least by establishing defensive lines of their own in front of Perikop. Then the Crimea would have been, in a military point of view, completely cut off from Russia, and the allies would have reduced Sevastopol by assault, or starved out its garrison at their leisure. But for four months they have shrunk—and wisely too—from what they knew to be a more enterprising effort, and with every chance of failure on every reasonable calculation,—that is, the conquest of the Crimea, including Sevastopol. Towards the end of the season they were fretted and hectoring in England by what is called "public opinion;" and in France by the fears of the army, if it came back without glory, or even occupation while abroad, into undertaking against their better military judgment, this expedition of the Crimea. Under these circumstances, nothing was left for Lord Raglan and Marshal de St. Arnaud but to carry Sevastopol by a *coup de main*. But in proceeding thus, they have left their rear wholly undefended! If they should take Sevastopol, they cannot hold it; for the Russians have been left by them in possession of the land communications on the north, by which they can bring in troops enough to retake Sevastopol if necessary, so soon as it shall have been taken by the French and English.

But that is not the worst of it. It is a very short march from Odessa to Perikop, and from Perikop to Sevastopol, and in the natural course of things there would happen what we now know actually has happened—that great

bodies of Russian troops will have entered the Crimea by the Isthmus of Perikop. We already hear of one large body of troops having entered it under Liders, and another under Osten Sacken. We hear of Russian troops being withdrawn from Anapa also, which is to the eastward of the Crimea, to further reinforce Menchikoff; and we find that he (M.) is still in the field at the head of an army; and though the English talk of his only commanding broken fragments of an army, yet that is a very idle way to talk of troops which, it is otherwise known, retired from the battle of the Alma with a loss of only two guns.

There is another important fact in this relation.

The allies are nearly destitute of cavalry, which arm abounds in the Russian service, especially in Southern Russia; and thus the allies when they come to invest Sevastopol, will find themselves attacked in the rear by an overwhelming Russian force. Or, if the Russian infantry should be delayed, there will be a deluge of Cossacks of the Don and the Ukraine poured into Crimea; and this light cavalry, the terrible efficiency of which, under such circumstances, is proved by the whole history of Napoleon's campaigns, will harass the allies incessantly, without the latter being able to move a hand in defense; and thus gain time for Menchikoff to bring up the masses of the infantry and heavy artillery of his Russians.

Ultra Southernism.—We are not a little amused by the efforts of the Baltimore *Patriot* to appear intensely devoted to the rights and interests of the South. It will be recollected that all who are now identified with that journal were original advocates of the compromise of 1850, wherein the South was made to wear the collar of inferiority, only through the desertion of these of her sons in whose eyes the "flesh pots" of the patronage of the Government were of more importance than her honor, rights, and interests. Frightened by the intensely selfish clamor against her co-equality that filled the Northern air, we presume, they aided in fastening upon her on that occasion the badge of inferiority, which being so placed by the aid of that portion of her own sons, has emboldened Northern demagogues to get up the existing crusade against her, in the belief that the same Southern parties will again rush forward to aid their purposes, under the pretense of "saving the Union," which is, in fact, only to be preserved by an honest adherence on the part of the General Government to its constitutional rights and duties, neither of which justify discrimination against the institutions or interests of either section of the Confederacy. When uniting with the North to force the compromise of inferiority under the Government of the United States on their Southern brethren, their "bilge injections" were freely squirted over every Southern man who advocated the maintenance, on the part of the South, of all her rights under the Constitution. Their labors earned their proper reward in the tornado of unpopularity which attached to all Southern men who had taken part in this sale of their birth-right for a mess of pottage in expectancy. Now, forsooth, they spring forward to seem to be the very head and front of the South in the current contest, as though acknowledging the foul wrong they did in aiding to fasten the badge of inferiority on their own section. We presume that so long as the present generation of men live at the South, they will remember by and through whose desertion of their cause in 1850 they were forced to acquiesce in the unjust settlement of that year, under the deception of the *Apprentice*, at their true value, the vociferous efforts of their betrayers, to rush into conspicuous positions in their ranks for the present, at least, which is but the result of their failure to do their duty as Southerners. Had the whole South done their duty in 1850, she would have had her rights secured to her in California by the action of the General Government. We believe from the bottom of our heart that justice and law were both on her side, and that those who forced her into the position of parting with a portion of her rights by their recreancy, are the parties really responsible for the present threatening crusade against her co-equality under the government of the United States.

Expense of Taking the Census.—The following table exhibits the expense of taking and printing the different censuses of the United States from 1790 to 1850:

Total cost.	Per head on unenumerated.	To each square mile of territory.
1790.....\$44,377 28	1.13 cts.	9.6 cts.
1800.....68,109 94	1.25	11.3
1810.....173,444 67	2.46	22.2
1820.....208,525 99	2.16	23.0
1830.....378,545 13	2.94	39.2
1840.....383,370 95	4.88	77.8
1850.....1,362,560 00*	5.87	59.4

* Exclusively of final printing, binding, &c.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending October 24, 1854—each bearing that date:

Henry F. Baker, of Centerville, Ind.—For improvement in plows.
Mark S. Bassett, of Wilmington, Del.—For improvement in sifting and bolting.
John D. Bidwell, of Uhricksville, Ohio—For improvement in snut machines.

Archibald Bowen, of Wadesville, Va.—For improvement in straw and grain separators.
Robert Boycott, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—For improvement in machinery for softening hemp and flax.

Samuel W. Brown, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in machinery for cleaning cotton.

Patrick S. Devlan, of Reading, Pa.—For improvement in chairs for round rails.
George L. Dulaney, of Long Meadow, Va.—For improvement in mill bushes.

Asaiah B. Earle, of Franklin, N. H.—For improvement in seed planters.
Elihu Ford, of Spring Cottage, Miss.—For improvement in granaries.

Julius Herriot, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in gutta serena stereotype composition.

Joseph Johnson, of Wilmington Del.—For improvement in bran dusters. Antedated April 24, 1854.

Robert H. Jenks, of Bridgeburg, Ia.—For improvement in looms.

John G. McNair, of West Farms, N. Y.—For improvement in manufacturing carpets and rugs.

Myer Phineas, of New York, N. Y.—For improved pen holder.

Edward L. Perkins, of Roxbury, Mass.—For improvement in machinery for polishing paper.

James Renton, of Cleveland, Ohio.—For improvement in making wrought iron direct from the ore.

John H. Rauch, of New York, N. Y.—For improved sliding pen and pencil case.

John Richardson, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in pen and pencil cases.

John Shunklin, of Parkersburg, Va.—For improvement in quare, scale, level and level.

Benjamin Sherwood, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in safes.

Emile Sirret, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in fastening lamps to lanterns.

Oron W. Wade, of Versailles, N. Y.—For improvement in stoves.

William Warwick, of Birmingham, Pa.—For improvement in mills.
Benjamin H. Wright, of Rome, N. Y.—For improvement in rotary steam engines.
Walter Bryant, of Boston, Mass., assignor to John B. Kelsey, of same place.—For improved air heating furnace.
William Campbell, of West Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to himself and E. W. Shippen, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in bearings for loose pulleys.

William Porter, of Williamsburg, N. Y., assignor to Joseph N. Howe, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in securing lamps to lanterns.

Mark B. Pearson, of Georgetown, Mass., assignor to himself and Samuel Shaw, of Wareham, Mass.—For improvement in roller catch for self acting mule.

Light-House Keepers Appointed.—At Sand Island, Ala., Edmond Salter, at \$500 a year.
At Mobile Point, Ala., H. P. Wilson, at \$500 a year.

At Clopper's Bar, Texas, John Alfson, at \$400 a year.

At Little Cumberland Island, Ga., Wm. H. Spaulding, at \$400 a year.

At Half-Moon Shoal, Texas, George Austley, assistant keeper, at \$300 a year.

United States Troops Sailed.—On Friday last, 300 recruits for the first infantry, and for company C of the first artillery, sailed from New York for Corpus Christi, Texas. The officers accompanying them are Captain Burbank, first infantry, Capt. Kicketts, first artillery, First Lieut. Lane, of Mounted Rifles, Second Lieut. Bliss, of the first infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Myer. After landing at Corpus Christi, they are to march to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande.

Resigned.—Mr. N. B. Markle, of Indiana, and Mr. W. W. Stevens, of Maryland, second class (\$1,400) clerks in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, resigned their places to-day.

A Clerical Appointment.—M. B. D. Lane, of Virginia, has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the Pension Office, to fill a vacancy that has existed for some weeks.

The Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior Department, duly returned to Washington last evening.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On yesterday, the 23d of Oct., there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stock.....	\$2,878 72
For the payment of Treasury debts	1,268 16
For the Customs.....	1,573 75
Covered into the Treasury from	
Landed into the Treasury from	117,918 10
miscellaneous sources.....	13,107 72
For the War Department.....	3,446 36
For re-paying for the War Department.....	3,446 36
For the Interior Department.....	705 71
For repaying in the Interior Department.....	705 71

PERSONAL.

.... Mr. Finney, a dentist, late of Alexandria, Egypt, is reported to have found a stuffed tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies, which bore marks of filling. If true, this is certainly one of the most remarkable facts which modern perseverance has yet brought to light concerning the arts of the ancients.

.... Mr. Mescham, of Vermont, just elected a member of Congress is a clergyman, and so is Mr. Sabine, his colleague; Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, is a Baptist, and Mr. Wilkinson a Universalist clergyman. There are more ministers of the different religious denominations elected to Congress this year than usual, by a large number, and we need only a Catholic priest for Congress? Wonder if these representatives of the pulpit ever exclaim with Paul of old, "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel of Christ!"

.... Chauncey Burr, of the National Democrat, says:

"Poor Ulmann has been laughed at for the last ten years as the most confirmed, inveterate, and chronic office-seeker that was ever born of woman. And to his name will attach the lasting disgrace of returning W. H. Seward to the United States Senate, which the Know Nothings have rendered totally certain by their separate nomination."

Wonder if Chauncey is a prophet?

.... Mr. Edward Williams, the statistical editor of the New York Herald, died in that city on Saturday night. His death was caused by an attack of the cholera in the most aggravated form.

.... The Democratic members of the Arkansas Legislature, are said to be in favor of the election of R. W. Johnson to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Johnson now holds the office by appointment of the Governor. He is as clever a fellow as ever graced the green earth.

.... The Missouri Democrat announces the death of James Winston, a distinguished lawyer and Whig politician, of Western Missouri, and a grandson of the celebrated Patrick Henry. He displayed, at times, flashes of eloquence, which recalled the great oratory of Patrick Henry, (says the Democrat) but he was much more distinguished for his wit and humor, of which he possessed an inexhaustible fund; and his power of repartee, which made him a most formidable antagonist for political debate.

LIBEL SUIT.—In the United States Circuit Court, at New York, before Judge Betts, on Saturday, Spooner, the publisher of the *Buoyell* Shakespeare, received verdict in his favor for \$3,250 against J. M. Daniel, editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, (now U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Turin) for libel, in misrepresenting the character of the work he published. This case should have been tried at Richmond, Va., where the alleged libel was published, and not in the city of New York, where a Southern man has but little show of justice. It is hoped that Mr. Daniel's counsel will take the case before the Supreme Court.

TRIAL OF GAVAZZI RIOTERS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, on the 16th inst., before Chief Justice Sir Louis H. Lafontaine and Mr. Justice Aylwin, Garret Barry, Michael Devaney, Michael Moses, and Thos. Patton, indicted for riot and assault committed on the 9th of June, 1853, the time of the Gavazzi riots, were put on trial. On the day, the jury acquitted the prisoners, and they were discharged.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION.—The New York Mirror of last evening says:

"Five thousand six hundred and twenty-nine emigrant passengers arrived at this port yesterday. There arrived at Quebec this morning, up to the 14th inst., 51,000 passengers, which is an increase of 56,400 over last year. Fourteen thousand two hundred and eighty-eight Germans arrived here during the month of September."

FOR OFFICE FOR A POOR WOMAN.—Miss George, the celebrated actress, who was once mistress of Napoleon and Alexander of Russia, is now old and in extreme indigence. The Minister of State has recently given to her the privilege of the "Cane Office" at the great Parisian Crystal Palace. It is stated that she will realize from its avails at least \$20,000.

LATEST AND INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers of the 18th have Texas papers of the 15th.

—Capt. Haviland, of the steamer J. H. Bell, just arrived at Galveston from Indianola, informs the News that he came out of Matagorda Bay by the new channel, out by the late storm, where he found eleven feet water at high tide, the old channel having twelve feet at the same time.

—The Texas Rangers, published at Washington, announces the presence of General Houston in that place. He was to address the people in several places upon the political topics of the day.

The Texas contains the following account of an outrage perpetrated upon an American citizen by the authorities of Mexico: Dr. J. D. Smith, a citizen of the United States, had purchased in Mexico, at great expense, a large number of horses, mules, &c. He had obtained a pass, and traveled under its direction, having paid a duty of \$200 on his stock. On the 11th of September he crossed at Presidio, and after he had traveled about three leagues on the American side, he was overtaken by a company of Mexican soldiers, under orders from the police officers of Presidio; his animals were all taken from him, and driven back into Mexico, and disposed of by public authority. Dr. Smith told a full statement of the facts before our Government officer at El Paso, and they have been forwarded to the Secretary of War.

STARR COUNTY.—We are sorry to learn of an encounter near Carrizo between the United States troops and Indians, in which, entirely owing to the inadequate force of the former, one corporal was so severely wounded that he died; two privates and four horses were also wounded. One Indian was killed and three wounded. Captain Jones, who headed the command, finally dispersed the Indians, but it was a hard struggle. At last advices, Captain Elliott and a few troops were on the trail of the Indians.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

MASONIC.—A stated communication of Federal Lodge No. 1 will be held on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The members are hereby notified to be punctual in their attendance on the W. M. Grand and will make the annual Grand Visitation on that evening, and it is desirable that all the members be present. All brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.
G. A. SCHWARZ, Secretary.

The Races over Bryantown Course. St. Mary's county, Md., will commence on 26th of the present month, and continue for three days. For further particulars see Port Tobacco Times and the Register.

Medical Department of Georgetown College.—The lectures will commence on November 6th, and continue until the middle of March. Terms for the full course, including Matriculation \$95; duration 25; Dissect ticket \$10.

WACULY.
NOMINATIONS, M. D. Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
FLORENCE HOWARD, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children.

JOHNSON KNOT, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
J. M. MONROE, M. D., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

J. M. SNYDER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
BENJ. F. CRAIG, M. D., Prof. of Medical Chemistry and Physiology.

H. P. HOWARD, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ALEX. X. YOUNG, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

We heretofore the lectures will be delivered in the afternoon and evening, enabling the students to devote the morning to medical studies.
FLORENCE HOWARD, Dean,
corner 10th and F sts.
Oct 6—FATNOTS
[Intel & Union]

REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's stable on tenth street on 7 and 9 o'clock, one gray mare, aged 4 years, with spring 14 or 14½ hands high, with the face white, with black on the hind feet white. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the mare at Vinton's Pa. avenue, between Ninth and Tenth sts. Oct 21—

STRAYED OR STOLEN ON SATURDAY MORNING from the Centre Market, a dark bay mare, having on a farm bridle. Is about fourteen hands high and nicely packed. The above reward will be paid for her if left at any Livestock Stable in Washington, and notice sent to me at Bladensburg, Md. Oct 21—28
S. B. SHERIFF.

THE LANDOWNER'S MANUAL.—THE STATUTE Regulations of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, concerning Land Titles, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills of Real Estate, Decedents, Land Taxes, Tax Sales, Redemption, Limitations, Exemptions, Interest of money and usury. Also, the Constitutions of said States, complete in one octavo volume of 487 pages—price (in a binding) \$4.
Oct 24—
FRANK TAYLOR.

25 CENT DAGUERREOTYPES.
The cheapest, best, and only place in the city where you can get a likeness, a perfect gem for the small price of 25 cents, beautifully colored and finished. Prof. F. Sel Taylor has just returned from New York with a varied and beautiful assortment of new styles of Daguerreotypes. He has also Jenny Lin's, and Sontag Cases, selected by him expressly for Mr. Stewart's Gallery. Perfect satisfaction warranted in all cases.
Address directly over A. W. Galt & Bro's Jewelry Store, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Oct 24—28
C. D. STEWART, Prop'r.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

WEDNESDAY, October 26th, For Four Days Only, THUNDER! LIGHTNING! STORM! Rain! Flood! Deluge!

GRANDEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.
Also, a GRAND CONCERT, by Miss ELLEN SPURIA BROWN, the celebrated blind Vocalist, of Boston. Exhibition and Concert each day at 3 o'clock and evening at 7 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. No half price except for scholars or very small children accompanied by their parents.
Oct 24—27

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

SCHWARTZ respectfully informs his customers that he has now on hand a large and constantly supplied with the choicest oysters, which can be found in this market, and that he can supply hotels and families upon the best terms.
Orders most respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Apply at corner 11th and E sts. Oct 24—18

BRICK AND BRICK YARD FOR SALE.—WE, the undersigned, offer at private sale our dry pile of 100,000 bricks, now in successful operation with 140,000 feet of ground attached to the same, with a thirty horse power engine and boilers complete, built last spring by Wm. M. Ellis & Brother. All the utensils pertaining to the same, such as Wheelbarrows, Brick Cars, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Forges and Blacksmith's Utensils, which can grind from 60 to 80 bushels of corn. We have now on hand 400,000 machine made bricks, burnt, ready for market.
Oct do do do all of good quality from 100,000 to 200,000 hand made bricks. Call and see. We are still making from 20,000 to 25,000 a day.
Oct 24—21th38
A. & T. A. RICHARDS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I HEREBY make known to the public that I have obtained a Patent from the United States for an improved saw, and am now ready to dispense rights, or furnish those with saws who wish to avail themselves of this vast improvement. This saw has the same power as that of the ordinary saw, but the nature of my invention is so to construct the teeth of the saw that each tooth shall cut its way through the wood without tearing or forcing the saw, each tooth acting as a mortising chisel, and cutting a chip, the size of the mortise, and each tooth stands in advance of the one next behind it, and cutting part of each tooth is exactly vertical; and notwithstanding, each tooth advances in front of the one next behind it; the blade of the saw to be in front of the teeth, resulting in the back of the saw being closed forward; the side of the opening between the teeth to be increased or reduced, according to the length of the saw and size of the timber to be cut, so that each space between the teeth shall be capable of cutting the wood as close as the teeth behind it; it may be cut off. The saw is capable of being attached to any mill.
For further information address
STEWART & MCCLILLAND,
Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST BALL OF THE SEASON.

THE CO & CO Club of Alexandria, Great pleasure in informing the citizens of Alexandria that they will hold their first annual Ball at S